

NO HOPE HERE.

Foster Leases in Indian Territory Are Extended.

Will Have Ten Years From March 1906.

NOW BEFORE SENATE.

President Says New Agreement Is Satisfactory.

Senator Long Makes Investigation This Morning.

RESOLUTION TOO LATE.

Passed Both Houses Without a Single Hitch.

Mr. Campbell Again Has Conference With Roosevelt.

Senate Wants Other Trusts Included in Investigation.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Senator Long this morning received a telegram from the president of the Kansas senate and speaker of the Kansas house of representatives containing the text of the concurrent resolution of the Kansas legislature in regulation to what is known as the Foster lease in the Osage Indian reservation declaring against the extension of the lease.

Senator Long at once called for the president and secretary of interior and they informed him that the matter had been definitely settled and that their decision in the matter would not be changed.

It was stated that an agreement had been reached between the secretary of

the interior and the oil men interested in the extension of the lease which agreement had been inserted as a provision in the Indian appropriation bill reported yesterday to the senate.

The president and secretary of interior were very positive in stating that this agreement was satisfactory to them and would be carried out.

The provision is to the effect that any allotments on Osage reservations in Oklahoma made under the Foster blanket lease of March 16, 1906, which leases and sub-leases were executed prior to December 31, 1904, or executed after that date based on contracts made prior thereto and approved by the secretary of interior, "to the extent of \$80,000 acres in the aggregate," are extended for a period of ten years from March 16, 1906, and provision is also made for increase on royalty on gas from \$20 to \$100 per annum.

Representative P. P. Campbell received a similar telegram containing the Fitzpatrick resolution. Mr. Campbell also visited the president and later in the day conferred with Senator Long in regard to the matter.

Senator Long presented to the senate today a copy of the concurrent resolution number 21 of the Kansas house of representatives which heretofore today from J. R. Burrow, secretary of state and which provides that "Our representative in congress be requested and our senators directed to prepare, urge and perfect such legislation as will control the Standard Oil company and protect the oil industry in Kansas from destruction by the greatest monopoly the world has ever known."

Representative Campbell again visited the president today and conferred with him further regarding the government's resolution on the Standard Oil. The president again took occasion to assure Mr. Campbell and through the senate of Kansas that investigation would be most thorough.

The Kansas legislature has taken another step in the Standard Oil company. Both houses have adopted a resolution calling upon our congressmen to prevent the renewal of the oil leases in Indian Territory and to work to annul the Standard's leases.

This is interesting, because it is supposed that at least one member of the Kansas congressional delegation is very much concerned in the Indian Territory oil leases.

The senate Monday afternoon adopted the following resolution presented by Senator Fitzpatrick:

"Whereas, The Standard Oil company

has a blanket lease for oil and gas of the Osage Indian reservation, known as the 'Foster lease,' which, if it continues to hold, will make it able to destroy private producers and drive them out of business; and

"Whereas, The secretary of interior has declared in public prints that this lease, which is commonly known as the 'Foster lease,' passed into the control and ownership of the said Standard Oil company by fraud; and

"Whereas, The secretary of the interior has consented under protest to renew to the Standard Oil company, or its agents and representatives, the lease of nearly 700,000 acres of this land; and

"Whereas, The 700,000 acres he has selected is in the heart and body of the oil and gas portion of the reservation, leaving for individual lessees or purchasers only pasture land; and

"Whereas, The said 700,000 acres is the richest portion of the western oil field, and its continued use and development by the Standard Oil company would add to the power of that company to annihilate other production; and

"Whereas, The Standard Oil company has been declared by public opinion to be an outlaw and by its tyrannical practices and unfair competition the enemy of honest commerce; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the senate of the state of Kansas, the house concurring therein, that the president, the secretary of interior, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house, the Hon. Chester I. Long and the Hon. P. P. Campbell, and that Senator Long and Representative Campbell give it as wide publicity as possible.

"Resolved, Further, that copies of this memorial be telegraphed by the president of the senate, to the president of the United States, the secretary of interior, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house, the Hon. Chester I. Long and the Hon. P. P. Campbell; and that Senator Long and Representative Campbell give it as wide publicity as possible.

"Resolved, Further, especially addressing the Kansas delegation to congress, that this is a contest of the honest industry of the land against insolent greed and commercial out-lawry, and it is the duty of all men who had office by the suffrage of the people of Kansas to help in a war which their state has just declared by legislative action."

The vote on the resolution was as follows: Yeas—Betts, Blaker, Brewer, Buschow, Chapman, Sonnet, H. J. Fitzpatrick, Fulton, Getty, Gilbert, Griffith, Haswell, Hodges, Huffman, Hughes, Marshall, McGee, Markover, McQuinn, Porter, Crawford, Quincy, Simons, Smith of Edwards, Stillings, Tucker, Wilkerson, Young—28.

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ILLINOIS LINE.

Resolutions Offered in Lower House of Legislature.

Backing Up Kansas in Her Fight on the Standard.

WOULD LOAN US MONEY

Propose to Furnish \$100,000 Without Interest.

For a Period of Six Years for Refinery Project.

CALLS FOR COMMITTEE.

To Confer With Our Legislature on Subject.

Expresses Accord With Effort for Commercial Freedom.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21.—The house today adopted two resolutions affecting the Standard Oil company. One offered by Representative Allen offers to loan the state of Kansas the sum of \$100,000 without interest for a period of six years to aid in establishing a state oil refinery and refers to the Standard Oil company as that "merciless octopus, whose tentacles now encircle every state in the union."

The resolution was adopted by a close viva voce vote amid considerable confusion and laughter.

A resolution by Representative McGorty of Chicago asks for an investigation of the laying of pipe lines through Illinois by the Standard Oil company and provides for the appointment of a joint committee to confer with the state officers of Kansas to agree on steps to be taken toward declaring such pipe lines common carriers.

The McGorty resolution declares the present house to be in hearty accord with the fight of the Kansas legislature for commercial freedom.

Representative McGorty explained when the resolution was introduced that it was not intended to make any investigation of the Standard Oil company.

"I merely want an investigation of the pipe line which now extends to Galesburg and Monmouth," he said. "This pipe line later extended to Indiana. If necessary, the report of the committee appointed may be followed by a bill to make the company a common carrier and subject to the same regulations as any other carrier."

The text of the resolution is as follows: "Whereas, The state of Kansas, through its legislature and executive has taken steps and adopted measures to provide against the aggression of the Standard Oil company.

"Whereas, Kansas has become a great oil producing state and under proper enabling legislation purposes to supply to the consumer oil and its by-products in defiance of threats of extermination and ruin, reported to have been made against said state by Standard Oil company; and

"Whereas, In this regard the assertion by Kansas of her rights and powers as a sovereign state of this union, has awakened the hope that this most menacing of combinations is amenable to the law of the land; and

"Whereas, It is reported that pipe lines and conduits controlled by the Standard Oil company are extending from the state of Kansas to certain cities of the state of Illinois to supply oil to such cities as rapidly as they can obtain it; and that such pipe lines are proposed to extend across the state to its eastern boundary; and

"Whereas, The people of this state have the right to know and be fully advised as to the purposes of the Standard Oil company in this regard and under what rights and terms it may claim as a common carrier or in any other capacity; and, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the house of representatives of the general assembly of Illinois, the senate concurring therein, that a joint committee of this joint assembly consisting of five members, be appointed forthwith, three of which shall be appointed by the house and two by the senate, the purpose of conferring and communicating with the legislature and executive of the said state and such other information necessary to enable this general assembly to safeguard and protect the interests of this state and its commercial interests. Be it further

"Resolved, That the members of this general assembly are in hearty accord with the efforts of the Kansas legislature and its chief executive in the great fight for commercial freedom."

Texas Wants to Get In.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 21.—A petition is being circulated here asking Congressman Pinckney to request President Roosevelt to include the Texas oil fields in the investigation of the Standard Oil operations in Kansas.

Two Men Are in Custody at Vernal, Utah.

Vernal, Utah, Feb. 21.—Albert L. Caldwell and David Fraughton, who are held in jail here on a charge of grand larceny, were identified as the Cody bank robbers for whom there is a reward of \$5,000.

Dead at 101 Years of Age.

Trimble, Wis., Feb. 21.—Anthony Huddleston, aged 101 years, the first white settler in Pierce county, is dead at the home of his grandnephew, near here. Mr. Huddleston was a direct descendant of the family of which Daniel Boone was a member.

NO RATE LAW.

Elkins, Chairman of Committee, Says It Is Too Late.

Objections of the Railroads Haven't Been Heard Yet.

MAKES A JOKE OF IT.

Senator Carmack Arouses Mirth of the Senate.

While the House Railroad Bill Is Laid to Rest.

Washington, Feb. 21.—When the senate convened today Mr. Carmack, a member of the committee on interstate commerce, presented a petition for railroad rate legislation. Mr. Berry immediately asked as to the prospect for railroad rate legislation. Mr. Carmack gave place to Mr. Elkins, chairman of the committee, to make reply.

"The bill passed by the house reached the senate about ten days ago. During that time the senate has had almost continuous sessions, but only one friend of the railroads has been heard. The committee has given the best attention possible to the bill, but there has been no time to consider the amendments and there are several believed to be important. No decision as to an effort to pass the bill this session has been reached but with the limited time at their disposal it would seem that there is very little prospect of that result before adjournment with only ten days of the session left and with much other imperative business to be performed. It would hardly seem probable that the most important question of the session could be disposed of in so short a time, and especially in view of the fact that only one side of the question has so far been presented to the committee."

Mr. Carmack, a member of the committee on the interstate commerce, then took the floor and speaking before the committee on the ground that such joyous harmony exists there as to obliterate party lines. He said he could assure the senate that all of the committee are actuated by a keen desire to fulfill at the earliest possible moment the promises made by the president of the United States and through the medium of the Democratic platform and to add "that it is the intention of the whole committee to proceed in this matter by the president."

"Indeed," he added, "I may go farther and say, knowing the chairman of the committee, will correct me if I am wrong, that I am authorized to inform the senate that all the members recognize in the president the foremost disciple and the ablest lieutenant of William J. Bryan."

The statement caused a general burst of laughter and the incident closed.

No Report on His Case Will Be Made This Session.

Washington, Feb. 21.—No report will be made in the Senate Smoot case during the present congress. This has been agreed upon by several members of the senate committee on privileges and elections. The reason for this is that the case is not yet ready for consideration by the senate of such report as the committee might make. Senators Spooner, Hale, Platt (Conn.) and several other senators as well as members of the committee are dissatisfied with the case which is brought to the senate. Members of the committee have practically determined to continue the investigation during the summer.

INDIANS OPPOSE IT.

William T. Leahy Says They Don't Want Foster Lease.

Washington, Feb. 21.—William T. Leahy, a member of the council of the Osage Indian tribe, in a statement given out today, says the Indians are opposed to the renewal of the Foster lease upon the existing terms and are protesting against a renewal. The original lease given to E. B. Foster for a period of ten years, contrary to the wishes of the Indians. The statement asks that the president have an investigation made to disclose all of the facts; that those for whom it speaks have been obliged to fight their battle alone and that they have been unable to secure the consent to employ assistance which can be done only with the approval of the department.

SIXTY YEARS IN PRISON.

Sentence Imposed on Major Carrington by Philippine Courts.

Manila, Feb. 21.—Major Carrington, who was convicted of falsifying votes in the civil government to the amount of \$1,500, was sentenced to a total of sixty years and five days' imprisonment. The sentence on each charge was twelve years and one day.

Major Carrington practically made no defense, his attorneys solely raising technical points.

The case will be appealed to the supreme court of the islands, and if the decision there is adverse to the appellant the major will appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

China Raises an Objection.

Peking, Feb. 21.—Chinese indemnity question is not settled. The government agreed in October to pay in gold, but refused to pay the arbitrary rate of exchange and bankers' commission except in million taels within twenty-five days with interest from January 1, and to sign an agreement, this to cover all deficits.

READY FOR T.

Railroad Bill in the Senate Tomorrow.

Fate of the Garver Bill in Balance.

Now Looks as If They Have Upper Hand.

Great Influence Exerted to Defeat Shippers.

The railroads are exerting strenuous efforts to block the passage of the Garver railroad bill in the senate, and it now looks as though they may triumph. The Garver bill passed the house unanimously by the overwhelming vote of 112 to 0. It comes up in the senate tomorrow afternoon.

Every means within the power of the railroads has been brought to bear on this question. Reports received in Topeka state that the railroads have instructed the station agents at all stations in Kansas to secure signers to petitions opposing the bill. Past holders of the Garver bill, past holders in all parts of the state are urged to do the same work of securing petitions.

The railroads with their telegraph service to every nook and corner of the state are using the telegraph lines to the best possible advantage.

A telegram which the railroad interests are having sent to Senator Porter from Independence and vicinity has been received in Topeka today.

"Col. S. M. Porter, senator, Topeka, Kansas: Believe shippers and railroads can adjust the rate question without committee action. In and hope you will vote against the bill."

It is asserted that the railroads are coercing and intimidating all persons whom they can intimidate by similar telegrams to the senators in Topeka.

The telegraph service being controlled by the same interests, vast quantities of telegrams may be transmitted at no cost to the sender.

Of the four principal railroads operating in Kansas, three are either partly or entirely controlled by the Standard Oil party, or Rockefeller and his associates, as well as the commercial telegraph lines.

power is being wielded to defeat the wishes of the shippers, and through them the people of Kansas.

By pooling all in regard to the passage of the railway rate regulation has reached a high point. The feeling on both sides is intense and ugly charges are being made.

It is asserted that the railroads have never been so liberal with passes as they have been during this session of the legislature. In addition to the annual passes with which every member is supplied, the railroads have not only been giving out trip passes in this manner hundreds and hundreds of free passes have been distributed.

At the Santa Fe offices there has been a continual procession of messengers, pages and others with requests for passes from the members and not a few members themselves have been in line. The same liberal feeling has prevailed at the other railroad offices. No doubt the Santa Fe has been more liberal than other roads inasmuch as the Standard Oil assumed the burden of the present fight.

The shippers declare that the enactment of the Smith bill will leave them in a worse condition than they are at present under the present railway law.

Discrepancy in Rates.

Wide discrepancies between local and through rates, made by the railroads, introduces a subject which has been a constant source of complaint. Recently the major portion of the corn crop of the state of Nebraska was moved, a portion to New Orleans on the Gulf of Mexico, and the remainder more than half way across the continent to Baltimore on the Atlantic ocean for less per hundred pounds than the same kind of grain less than half way across the state of Kansas.

The grain situation in Iowa and Nebraska has been a subject of interest to the people of the state of Kansas at this time, while the railway rate regulation matter is pending in the legislature.

The Chicago Daily Tribune says: "Railroad officials, who have their eyes on the legislature of various states, are in session, are in serious alarm lest action be taken to reduce local rates to the same basis as the prevailing long haul rates."

A recent there is a wide discrepancy between rates fixed by the states and the charges on through shipments, and the strict maintenance of Iowa, it costs from 12 to 14 cents per hundred pounds to ship corn from the Missouri to the Mississippi river. The same grain will be carried to Baltimore for export at 11 cents, or to Chicago for 8 cents. Of late several officials have been called before legislative committees for their testimony, and in every instance this wide discrepancy has been inquired into. It is claimed that if the railroads can carry corn and oats from Omaha to Baltimore at 11 cents it ought to be possible for them to carry grain across the state of Iowa for less than the charges now fixed by the state law.

"This wide difference between state and interstate rates is going to get the railroads into trouble on their local business," said an official yesterday who had just returned from a trip to a western legislature.

Railroad officials have a score or more of arguments which they always present in a suave manner to show why rates are never too high.

When one line or argument fails another line of argument is ready at once. One railway official will say that the railroads made the extremely low rate on corn from Nebraska across the continent to Baltimore for the reason that it had to be done to influence other business. The absurdity of such an argument is apparent to all. The amount of corn which was moved out of Nebraska on the eleven cent rate is conservatively estimated in the neighborhood of five millions of bushels, and there is no one who believes that any railroad will haul five millions of bushels of corn at a loss.

Recently the newspapers printed the following list of reduced rates on export corn on the basis of 100 pounds:

Omaha to Baltimore, 11 cents.
Omaha to New Orleans, 11 cents.
Kansas City to New Orleans, 10 cents.
Omaha to Memphis, 10 cents.
Omaha to Little Rock, 10 cents.
Omaha to St. Louis, 5 cents.

Railway officials will have a hard time convincing Kansas shippers that 12 to 15 cents per hundred pounds is a fair rate on grain from central Kansas points to the Missouri river if the roads can afford to haul grain from Omaha to St. Louis for five cents per hundred pounds.

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NO REST FOR BEEF TRUST.

A Special Grand Jury Is Called by Federal Court.

For Purpose of Indicting the Packing House Men.

MARSHALS ARE OUT.

With Subpoenas for Witnesses Against Members of Big Four.

Violation of Judge Grosscup's Injunction Is Alleged.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—The first step leading to the possible indictment of members of the alleged "beef trust" was taken here today. A special grand jury venire was ordered drawn and deputy United States marshals were sent out with subpoenas for witnesses against members of the alleged trust. Indictments will be sought on charges of direct violation of an injunction issued some time ago, by Judge Grosscup, of the United States circuit court, restraining members of the alleged beef trust from illegal combination in restraint of interstate commerce.

The decision of Judge Grosscup was recently sustained by the United States supreme court. Much secrecy was maintained concerning the affair and the deputy marshals were dispatched under orders to serve the subpoenas immediately and to make public no facts concerning the affair.

For more than eight months investigation has been carried on secretly in Chicago. Orders came from Attorney General Moody to United States District Attorney Bethea to take up work on the case.

Attorney Bethea was twice ordered to Washington to receive instructions to the matter and he was once accompanied by United States Marshal Bethea was ordered to place competent men on the investigation and to spare no expense in securing evidence against violators of the injunction of Judge Grosscup.

The men who were restrained by Judge Grosscup's decision in the beef case were Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, Ira Morris, Arthur Meeker, Charles P. Langdon, Edward A. Cudahy, Louis F. Swift, Edward Hartwell, Frank B